#### THE GIFT TO THE POPE.

THE PRESIDENT'S JUBILEE PRESENT RECEIVED BY LEO XIII.

The Presentation Address Made by Archbishop Ryan-The Pope Much Gratified-An Impressive and Imposing Ceremony.

Roser, Jan. 22 .- The gift of President Cleveland to Pope Leo XIII was presented to him Saturday afternoon in the throne room of the vatican by the American delegation. There were also present members of the Noble Guard, in their bright, showy uniforms, and attaches of the papal court. Archbishop Ryan, or Philadelphia, in presenting the bound copy of the constitution

Archidshop Ryan, of Philadelphia, in presenting the bound copy of the constitution of the United States, said:

Holv father, we feel most honored and happy on being selected to present to your holiness this gift, expressive of the veneration and felicitation of his excellency, the President of the United States of America, upon the occasion of the ampleions judice of your holiness currance to the sacred priest-head. It is a tribute paid your holiness by the ruler of kixty millions of free men, a there elected by them, who feels decally the supreme responsibility of his exalted station, his dependence upon Gol's providence, and who has had the wisdom and fortifued to discharge faithfully and conselentiously all the important duties devolving upon him. He is a fuler respected by the people, and one who has publicly declared his solemn conviction that Christianity furnishes the true, perhecut basis of real civilization and perfect social order, representing at once a morsil compaes over the greatest nations of the carth. This complest, your holiness, which received respectful recognition from the kings of the world, recolves through the most worthy fresident the tribute of a free and most progressive people. They are naturally Christian, brave, just, and generous, and will be in the future as in the past, history of the mation. Remember, 100, father, that the sheaterds of Judea, representing the body of the people, tame to the maner; at the angelic invitation before kings; that He whose vicar you are was not only the king of kings, but the reputed son of a carrenter, a man of the people, living and sympathising with the people. In the American republic charch is entirely free from state daminon. The liberty is all she requires, in her history the United States has clearly proved that has achieved so much in a single condition for the church and hereditary republice, that great okalacle to progress, are gradually disappearing and that Catholice and non-Catholics are coming to understand each other. We began to you,

and manly President of the United States.

The members of the delegation, kneeling before the pope, received the apostolic beachieton for themselves and for their people. Dr. O'Connell, rector of the American College, presented the album to the pope and translated the President's dedication. The pope listened with the utmost satisfaction, examined the gift carefully, and expressed his admiration for the exualsite inste and neatness of its execution. It was an especial pleasure, he said, to receive a copy of the constitution of the United States. Dr. O'Connell then read to the pope the following letter, written in French:

HOLY FATHER: I experience a pocultar Holy Father: I experience a peculiar satisfaction in transmitting to your holiness the personal congratulations, which his excellency Grover Cheveland, President of the United States, by his letter of Nov. 17, specially requested me to present to you on the occasion of your poid inhibee. I had the bonor to see the Fresident shortly after my return from Items, when I communicated the kind strainents your holiness was pleased to express a no in his regard. Highly appreciating the friendly message of your holiness had desired me to convey to you his respectful homsges and his sincere wishes for your wellate.

homneges and his sincere wishes for your weltate.

The President subsequently wrote me a second letter, destring me to transmit to your holiness, with the least possible delay, this specially prepared only of the constitution of the United States as a testimoutal of the veneration for your angust person, and as an expression of his felicitations on the approaching solumnity.

Telega, only father, once more to bless with all the affection of your paternal heart our beloved country. In whose prespectity you manifest so lively an interest. Invoking your herediction on myself, I am your devoted son, Jawes, Candinal Grinoss, Archbeising of Baltimore, Dec. 1, 1887.

The pope then read his reply to Arch-

The pope then read his reply to Arch-blehop Ryen in Latin, expressing the pleasure he felt in receiving a jubilee gift from the President of the United States. He continued: "I have received offerings from all parts of the world—from Italy, France, Germany, Hungary, Spain, England, and one from the President of the United States—a most pleasure one. As such-States—a most pleasing one. As arch-blaton," he added, "you sulpy there perfect freedom. That freedom we admit is highly beneficial to the spread of re-ligion. As the head of the church I owe ligitss. As the head of the church I owe my duty, love and solicitude to every part of the church, but toward America I bear especial love. The care of your nation is great. Your government is free, your future full of hope. Your President commands my highest admiration. Hence this offering which I have received to day has truly touched my heart. It affords me pleasure to pour forth through you to your President and to your great country my most profound sense of appreciation and gratitude. In conclusion I grant you my blessing, and ask that of yourself and of the President of your crimity."

Turning to Dr. O'Connell the pope said: "I desire you to make this known to your people. Describe the solemn manner in which I have received the gift of their

Afterward the pope received the delega-tion privately. He was delighted with President Cleveland's gift, and engaged in conversation with delegates for nearly an resident Cleveland's girk and engaged in conversation with delegates for nearly an hour. The prelates present brought jubilee offerings amounting to \$50,000.

The delegation included Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia; Bishops Ryan, of Buffalo; Burke, of Cheyenne, and Seldenbush, of Minnesota; Mgr. Quangley, of Charleston, S. C.; Revs. MacDonnel, of New York; Farrelly, of Nashville; Castaldi, of Buffalo; Kehoe, of Chicago, and the correspondent of the Baltimore Sua, who was intrusted by Cardinal Gibbons with the delivery of the President's gift to the rector of the American College in Rome.

The pope ordered that the President's gift te placed on exhibition among those of the kings, Members of the papal court state that the American presentation was the most successful event of the jubiles, no other offering having elicited from the pontiff so rich and spootaneous an expression of lanks and appreciation.

O'BRIEN 18 PROSTRATED.

O'BRIEN IS PROSTRATED. LONDON, Jan. 22 -Mr. O'Brien, who almost prestrated with emotion, intends to attend the banquet given in his home by his electors, and then to rest for a few weeks, in accordance with his doctor's adweeks, in accordance with his doctor's advice. In spite of the endeavor to prevent his whereabouts from becoming generally known every mail brings him many congratulatory letters. He is residing with a friend in Dublin. In an interview to day he said: "I felt so well on leaving prison that I have overtaxed my strength, and, as a result, I am sleepleas and worn out."

"There was a portunateau full of letters wailing me at the prison on leaving and the number I have received since is so great that I am quite unable to deal with them. Those I have read affected me more than I cau describe, but it is surprising that I have received not one threatoning letter. I have formed no plans for future action yet, but it matters little, because the spirit of the country among all classes has mounted to a degree altogether beyond former experience."

"The National League," he continued,

rience." National League," he continued, "Instead of being effaced as the coercionists propheried, was more tirmly rooted than ever. The action of the land commission had been equivalent to censuring the moderation of the plan of campaign. Mr. Baleration of the plan of campaign. Mr. Baleration of the plan of campaign. eration of the plan of campaign. Mr. Bal-four had found that the league could only be suppressed by suppressing society. The action of the government in prose-cuting priests showed that the hopes

of muzzling them by means of intrigues at Rome had been frustrated. It was an

attempt to outrage the people into an exhibition of violence as a set off against Balfour's wanton brutailty. If Mr. Blunt had never revealed Balfour's intentions toward the Parneillites, the course pursued by the chief secretary was evidence enough. He believed that Balfour would push matters to extremities until public opinion datasted bim."

to extremities until public opinion datuted him."

The police dispersed a socialist meeting which was attempted in Trafalgar Square to day and arrected two of the leaders.

The police last night dispersed a crowd which with music had collected to screrade wilfred Binnt. The party embarked in bosts and held a torchlight procession in the river. Scatten from a war ship give chase, but could not capture the screaders. Great enhusiasm has been aroused by O'Brien's release from fall. Bonfires and beacon lights lituminated large districts in the south of freland last evening.

The Compagnic Generale Transatiantique is dismissing its foreign workmen. Other companies will do the same.

Kirnsh was brillianty illuminated this evening. The government proclamation procedures in the second of the south of the same.

Kirnsh was brilliantly illuminated this evening. The government proclamation proclaiming the meeting to be field to-day was publicly burned. All blazing tan barrels and bonfires were extinguished by the police. At Kilkee there was a conflict between people and police, in which one policeman was seriously injured.

BUNDER ABOUT THE CROWN PRINCE.

BERLIN, Jan. 22.—Rumors have been in circulation to day that the condition of the crown prince has changed for the worse, but they are not confirmed by the dispatches received from San Remo this evening.

The emperor and empress to-day attended the usual coronation festivities and distri-

the usual coronation festivities and distri-bution of orders, which were presided over by Pince William. The grand cross of the red esgle was conferred on Count Von Hatzfeldt, German ambassador to London, and the order of the red eagle, second class, on the archbishop of Pozen.

ACCIDENT OR MURDER.

Thrown Out of a Window. CHICAGO, Jan. 22.-Finley C. Brown, at open board of trade man, was thrown or ell from the third story window of the Jentury Club last evening, and was seriously, if not fatully, injured. He came to the club house intoxicated, and was only admitted after an ill-tempered dialogue. After his admission the quarrel was renewed, and suddenly there was a crash of glass. The lights were immediately extinguished, and the members all left the room instantly.

NEW YORK NOT THE PLACE. Chicago Is Bustling for the Democratic

Convention. New York, Jan. 22.—In an interview today President Peck, of the Chicago Auditorium, says the building will be finished in ample time for the holding of the Demo-cratic national convention. New York, he says, has no place outside of Madison Square Garden for holding the convention, and that building has poor acoustic proper-ties. New York hotel men are not seeking the convention, as they have business enough without it.

APARTMENT HOUSE BURNED. Forty Occupants Have Narrow Escapes

From Death. CHICAGO, Jan. 22 .- A large apartment bouse, occupied by forty persons, was burned early this morning, and all of the eccupants had narrow escapes. None of them had any time to dress. Miss Abble Birdsall was found in a foot of water in the cellar two hours after the fire had been extinguished. She had lost her way in the smcke. Her recovery is improbable. The loss on the building will be \$30,000.

Billy Dempsey Killed by a Single Blow

in a Fight.

New York, Jan. 22.—In a prize fight between "Swipes," the newsboy, and Billy Dempsey at Fort Hamilton early this mornling. Dempsey was knocked out in one and a half minutes. He never recovered, but died soon after the blow. Physicians say he died of heart disease or over exertion. There is some doubt as to whether he was struck in the neck or stomach.

HOLYOKE'S BIG BLAZE.

A Wing of the Big Envelope Factory Burned.

Holyoke, Mass, Jan. 21 - The east ing of the Holyoke Envelope Company's pill was destroyed by are to night. It was 230 feet in length and seventy three feet wide, Loss, \$200,000. The Water-Power Company's building was damaged to the extent of \$100,000, and B. F. Perkins, ma-

Thirty-Five Years for Murder. Chicago, Jan. 22.—Michael Lynch, who shot and killed Policemen Halloran, on whose testimony he was convicted of burglary, was to-day found guilty of murder and sentenced to thirty-five years at Joliet. He expected an acquittal. He threatened State's Attorney Longuecker if he ever got a chance.

Forrtsen Perished.

Tower Mesen, Jon. 22-in the boarding one fire Saturday morellag fourteen persons erished. Seven charred bodies have been ord missing. The extreme cold, forty below ero, made the suffering of those who escaped atense.

Suing to Recover Unlawful Loans. St. Patt, Jan. 22.—The Horn Silver Mining Company has entered sut to recover from bennis Ryan \$600,600 for leans made by C. G. Francklyn and F. G. Brown, unlawfully made to themselves from funds of the company, while company directors with Ryan.

Boller of a Tug Explodes, NEW YORK, Jan. 22 .- The Big Zouave while

preparing her haves to-day exploded her toller. Engineer Connolly, Firemen Healey and McKenny, and Steward Rooney are all severely-scaled. The men are all residents of Jersey City. Partial Prohibition for a Short Time

LARCASTER, PA., Jan. 22.—The licenses of sixty-six saloon keepers have expired, and cannot be renewed until April, when the new law goes into effect. Choked His Wife to Death.

Denver, Cot., Jan. 22.—A negro named Nichols choked his wife to death last night. He is in custody. A Church Burned.

MIDDLEBORO', Mass., Jan. 22.—The Central Baptist Church was destroyed by fire to day. Loss, \$3,000.

PERSONALITIES Ex-PRIME MINISTER GIBSON, of Hawall, died t San Francisco yesterday.

Mr. W. W. CORCORAN, who has been suffer-JOHN M. RAGAN, ESQ., a prominent attorney f Hastings, Neb., is quartered at the Ebbitt. CHIEF CLERK YOUMANS denies that there is my truth in the report that he intends to re-

SENATOR GORMAN last Saturday evening ave an informal dinner to several members of the press at his residence, No. 1495 K street, Cor., W. G. Moone was on duty at police cendquarters Saturday for the first time in everal days. He has fully recovered from his

coent iliness. MISS JENNIE CHAMBERLAIN, the famous American beauty, has returned to her home at leveland, Ohio, and will remain there, having

A LARGE number of ladies and gentlemen ended the first of the weekly musical des' given at the Washington Riding Academy Saturday evening.

Miss Tillie Franciscouvers, daughter of the late Secretary of State Frelinghuysen, lost a \$700 ring while dining at Deimonico's last Thursday with some friends.

#### STEPHEN B. ELKINS

DISCUSSES WITH FREEDOM THE GREAT ISSUES OF THE DAY.

ished-The Tariff Ought to be Read-Justed-Protection Sentiment Gaining Ground Everywhere-Southern Prejudice Against Republicans.

(Special to the Republican I New Your, Jan. 23.—The office of S. B. Elkins, the manager of the Republican campaign of 1884, is in Cyrus W. Field's Washington building. It is on the ninth floor, in the corner overlooking the Battery, the ever-changing panorama of New York bay, and the Jersey hills across the Hudson river, which just now are covered with snow. Here he manages the enormous interests with which he is connected, and in which he has accumulated millions of dollars. Here I found him on Saturday, drawing a check for \$30,000 with as little concern as if it was 30,000 cents, and here, looking out on the water and ice, he talked with me an hour about the all-absorbing

political question of the day.

Mr. Eikius had been most widely known Mr. Eikins had been most widely known as a political manager. As a fact he is a man of brains and thought, who has devoted many of his best hours to the problems of government and humanity. His address on the labor question three years ago gave the public the first glimpie of this side of his character. I think the interview herewith recorded will add to that reputation, especially since he will be found to differ in his opinions with Mr. Blaine.

"Have you given the subject of reducing the surplus in the treasury and preventing

the surplus in the treasury and preventing its accumulation in the future much atten-

its accumulation in the future much attention strict and the future much attention strict. I have I don't think, however, I can add anything new to the subject."

"What conclusion have you reached?"

"The result of my thought and study on the subject leads me to believe the internal revenue should be entirely abolished. This would reduce taxes about \$100,0 0,000 per annum, save the expense of their collection, about \$4,000,000, and dispanse with the services of 4,000 clerks and officers. I have been in favor of this for ten years. It is a war tax which has never been invoked except in case of emergency; when the emergency has passed away the tax has been abolished. It is objectionable, and has always been regarded as officus and inquisituations.

"Nearly a quarter of a century has passed "Nearly a quarter of a century has passed since the war. The question is, not how to raise money, but how to prevent its accumulation in the treasury. The government does not need the internal revenue tax. The only reason for it was the necessities of the government. These necessities furnished the only foundation in law for imposing it." "How do you reconcile taking the tax off whisky, alcohol, and spirits, and leaving custom duties on clothing and other necessaries of life?" "In New York city over 60,000 persons are employed in manufacturing clothing.

"In New York city over 69,000 persons are employed in manufacturing clothing. From all reports the wages paid are low, especially to women. Taking off the government tax on whisky would throw no one out of employment. Taking it off clothing would, in order to meet wages paid in Europe, reduce to the starvation limit the wages of 60,000 persons in this city alone, if not destroy their means of itselihood and those dependent upon them. The price of cheap clothing then would be want and tears: We can better afford to pay present prices. The government not want and tears: We can better afford to pay present prices. The government not becoing the tax on whisky, alcohol and spirits the only reason for imposing it is that be doing so it may serve to restrict or reduce their manufacture and sale. This is a police power, however, and does not belong to the general government, but to the sate and manufacture of whisky, spirits, and a cohol is a state and not a federal power. This is the rule laid down in the recent decision of the Supreme Controf the United States by Justice Harlau in the Kansas case. Under the constitution the general government has no power to enter into the business of looking after the morals of the profile.

"The taking off the tax by the general government does not mean free whisky, nor does it mean that whisky, alcohol, and spirits will escape taxation. On the context, in the law to the law to the law to the law of the profile.

spirits will escape taxation. On the contiary, it makes the way clearer for the states to deal with the question and impose state taxation. The states need the taxes on whisky. If the people of the states could levy and collect the taxes now imposed by the general government on whisky and appropriate it to pay expenses, this would enable them to that extent to reduce state taxation. What the people need is relief from the burdens of state, county, and municipal taxes. Indirect or customs tax is not burdensome. Therefore, the taxing off of the tax by the general government would indirectly alu the people of the states in the payment of all other taxes. In illinois the itemse fee for selling liquor has been raised to \$500. The result is the revenue from that source has increased from \$700,000 to \$4,000,000. and the saloons reduced about one-third. Then again, taxation of whisky and alcohol by the government is a recognition of the right to manufacture and sell the same. This is offensive to the most advanced thought and to the best temperance element of the country. This element favors abolishing the internal revenue system."

"Don't you think there should be some read instruct of the tariff?"

"This is an indefinite question; but in a general way I think there should be. I would favor placing on the free list everything substantially needed in this country and not made or produced here. I would make the duty on the plate 21 cents per pound, as was intended, or take it off entry. It is said a duty of 22 cents a pound on tin plate would give employment to 50,000 persons. Although the free list amounted in 1887 to \$233,000,000, I would trary, it makes the way clearer for the states to deal with the question and impose

poind on the plate would give employment to 50,000 persons. Although the free list amounted in 1887 to \$233,000,000, I would still forease it. If, after this, the revenue should continue too abundant I would increase the duties on all articles manufactured and raw materials produced in this country. I hold that the way to increase the revenue is to decrease the duties, and to decrease the revenue is to increase the duties. A duty may be prohibitory and not increase the cost of the article on which it is laid."

"Don't you think if raw materials were

Don't you think if raw materials were

"Don't you think it raw materials were put on the free list it would stimulate our manufacturing interests?"
"It is a question, what are raw materials? Coal and fron ore are raw materials in the ground, but when the necessary labor is put on them to get them out of the ground and at the of the mouth mines I think they will cease to be raw materials and more nearly ease to be raw materials and more nearly cease to be raw materials and more nearly approach manufactured articles. Wool on the sheep's back may be raw material, but when cut off, washed, and baled ready for market, it becomes a manufactured article. Putting what is called raw materials on the free list would reduce customs tax only about \$12,000,000. It would probably stimulate and favor of the manufacturing interests on the seaboard or great waterways; but as against this the discrimination would be so great against the inland factorie far removed from the seaboard, that

would be so great against the inland factories far removed from the scabard, that it would result in their destruction. The inland manufacturing establishments would have to pay the freight from the scaboard on raw materials to their respective localities, and in case of a distance of even 500 miles, this would amont, according to the rate of freight, from \$2.50 to \$5 per ton. This would be in the nature of a tax on the inland manufacturer, while the factories on the scaboard and waterways would pay nothing. This would be taxing the inland factories out of existence for the benefit of those on the scaboard. In no sense would such a polley be national. It would be local and in the interests of certain sections. But the question becomes even more serious if in the interests of certain sections. But the question becomes even more serious if raw materials are to come free of duty. To that extent they must displace the raw materials produced in this country. This would lead to throwing out of employment many thousands of coal and iron ore miners and largely reducing wool and other pro-ductions in the country. Of the 2,400

counties in the United States all but 30 are ergaged in sheep husbandry. Several counties in Europe, notably Germany, are in some form or other following our example in adopting protection. The result shows that they are increasing production and finding employment for their people. Protection has brought us unprecedented prosperity. Under it we have become the leading manufacturing and agricultural nation of the world and both up a home trade that reaches now nearly sixty tuons and infilled dollars per annua, compared with which our foreign trade becomes ineligible and the following the seven in the seven in the seven was to have in our home trade. This is extural. England always seeks her own interest. But we have our vast home trade, not with the aid of England, but in spite of her. It would be folly to divide it with her. Free traders point to England and English statesmanship as an example for Americans in the matter of free trade. They don't ask us, however, to follow her example and polloy in gelning commercial supremacy on the sens. In the last fifty years England has paid in the way of subsidies, to build up her shipping interests, \$200,000,000. Let the Unit ed States do hair as much in the same direction, and we will not only regain our shipping husbess but funish caploy. same direction, and we will not only regain our shipping business but furnish capploy-ment for two or three bundled thousand persons in bullding ships and manning

"Do you think the protection sentiment

"Do you think the protection sentiment is gaining in the south?"
"Everywhere, and were it not for the feeling and prejudices growing out of the war egainst the Republican party, fastered to some extent by Democratic leaders to keep in power, the south would largely he for protection and to the same extent Republican. The south, with wast natural resources, is becoming alive to the fact that in altering to agricultural and not encouraging manucoming slive to the fact that in albering to agricultural and not encouraging manufacturing interests their people have made a great mistake. Compare Virginia and Kentucky with Pennsylvania and Ohio. This tells the whole story. Virginia, settled in 1607, has 42,450 square miles. Fiftyone per cent. of its labor isengaged in agriculture. Average value of cleared lands, \$0.42 per acre; wood land, \$7.48; population last census, 1.512.555.

"Pennsylvania, settled in 1658, has 42,215 square miles. Average value per acre of cleared land, \$45.75; wood land, \$23.75; population 4,282,801.

"Kentucky, settled in about 1770, has 40,400 square miles, population 1,018 600, average value per acre of cleared land \$18.86, wood land \$12.82; has but few manufacturers.

\$18.56, wood land \$12.83; has but few manufacturers, "Ohio, settled in 1788, 41,060 square

miles, average value per acce of cleared land \$47.53, wood land \$41.37, population "Pennsylvania and Ohio are manufactur-

agriculture.
"Mining and manufacturing has made the farming lands of New York, Pennsyl-vania, and Ohio, embracing about 70,003,000

"Mining and manufacturing has made the farming lands of New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, embracing about 70,000,000 acres, worth about \$47 per acre; white Virginia, Kentucky, North Carolina, and Tennessee, with \$4,000,000 acres of farming lands, are worth only about \$40 per acre. What the south wants is development of her great resources, increase in population, prospecity, and progress. This can only forme to her through building up her mining and manufacturing interests, and this can only be done under protection."

"But is not the Republican party, by its last platform, committed to a reduction of the tariff?"

"Not at all. Notting is suil about reducing the tariff. The platform pledges the party to "correct the inequalities of the tariff and reduce the surplus." This it has been willing to do since 1883, but could not recomplish anything against a Democratic President and House. Correcting inequalities in the tariff does not mean the reduction of the internal tax and a wholesale or indiscriminate reduction of duties, which would impair or break down our productive industries, degrade American labor ov reducing wages to the level of those paid abroad, almost a starvation limit. It means the removal of such forqualities as will grow up from time to time under the operation of a great system of protection that must adapt itself to the needs and expendence of a rapidly growing and expanding commerce. According to the Republican idea and party pledges this must always be done "by such methols as will relieve the taxpayer without injuring the wage-carner, or the great productive interests of the country, and done, too, by the friends of protection, and not by free trade tariff flakers, enember of American industries and American wage-carners. All things being equal, the wages, in the long run, under the iron law of competition, will seek an equilibrium all over the world. Protection is the bar to the operation of this natural law in this country. Reduction of the tariff means reduction of wages. One word more. I thing to spare it will be time enough to talk about dividing. This time has not come, If we are to have free trade, it should be the

# free trade that is logically and naturally the fruit of and grows out of wise protection, not the free trade that breaks down protection, reduces wages, and impairs or destroys our productive industries." C. L. THE NATIONAL GUARD.

ferent Commands. The members of the National Fencibles save been ordered to report at their armory this evening at 7 o'clock sharp, in full dress, to be ready for their inspection, which takes place at 8:30. Judging from the drill which the company put up at their enterwhich the company put up at their enter-tainment on Friday evening, they will rank mong the first. Private Kondrap was sec-ord in the drill for the company badge.

It has been suggested that the cit zens of Washington raises a purse and send a com-pany to the Texas drill in May. The best drilled company to be selected at a com-petitive drill held some time in April.

The Union Veteran Corps (company A, 24 battalion) give a masquerade ball to-night at the armory corner of Seventh and L streets northwest.

L streets northwest, Company B, 2d battalion (Custer Guard), Capt, Campbell, will be inspected to-night. The Marion Rides and the Corcoran Calets will likely go to Alexandria on Feb. The Columbia Rifles (company C, 3d bat-

The Columbia Rifles (company C, 34 bat-talion), Capt. A. J. Robinson, will give a hop on Feb. 22. At the n xt meeting the question of going to Alexandria on the 224 of February will be decided. Adjt. Gen. Bigelow states that the colonels and lieutenant colonels of regiments are not to be examined by the board of officers. Logan Guard (company D, 4th battalion), give a ball at the Rifles' armory on the 27th instant.

next Thursday evening Capt, Townsend will muster in a large number of members of the signal corps. Since the muster in of this command Lieut. Field has received many applications for membership.

It is understood that C-pt. Poston, formerly of the Columb a titles, is rapidly organizing a new company.

The Ordway Rifles, under the command of Capt. Burroughs, is making good head-Capt. Burroughs, is making good head-with their drilling

MANY ANXIOUS TO LEARN Who Will be Appointed to the Two District Positions.

It is expected that to day President Clove land will relieve many from the anxious bench and sent to the Senate his nomineer for city postmaster and United States dis trict attorney for the District of Columbia trict attorney for the District of Columbia. Those about the white house who might know the names of the persons selected for these places are non-committal, and it appears as if the President will not divalge them until it may please him to do so.

So far, however, as the district attorney's office is concerned the retiring official has placed his house in order, and will be presented to meet his successor with the records

pared to meet his successor with the records in commendable shape.

This is the last day in which he can serve under his commission, and if there should be any delay is making the appointment it is likely to cause confusion, delay, and an noyance both in the police and other courts. ASA CHASA

College Said to Be Dylng. Dr. Asa Gray, the endeent botanist of Harvard College, atricken with apoplexy at his house in Cambredge, Mass., is re-

ported to be dying.

This calchested and most useful man of



New York, November, 1810. He pursued preparatory studies in Ulinton Grammar School. Then, without entering college, he began medical studies in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the western district of New York, and received his medical degree in 1831. He soon reliequished the practice of his profession to devote himself to the study of botany, which he prosecuted with great assiduity under the direction of Prof. Torrey. In 1834 he was appointed botanist to the United States exploring expedition, but after the expedition bad been delayed for three years he became weary of waiting and resigned bis position. In 1842 he was elected professor of natural history in Harvard College, six years after the publication of his "Elements of Botany," "His elementary works, "Elements of Botany," "His elementary works, "Elements of Botany," and Structural and Systematic Botany," are models of precision, simplicity, and comprehensiveness. In 1835 he, Gray began, in conjunction with Dr. Torrey, the publication of a Flora of North America. Ten years after he commenced his "Genera of the Plants of the United States," and in the same year wrote the "Manual of the Botany of the Northern United States." In 1861 he published "A free examination of Darwin's treaties on the origin of species and its American Journal of Science and Jets. In 1855 he retired from active service in teaching, to devote himself to the herbarhum of Harvard College. He was appointed a regect of the Smithsonian institute in place of Prof. Agassiz in 1884.

MRS. CLEVELAND'S LEVEE.

MRS. CLEVELAND'S LEVEE. Many Visitors Call to See the Popular

Lady.

Mrs. Cleveland held the second levee of Saturday afternoon from 3 to 5. The Marine band was stationed in the red corridor, and the house was in its usual festive garb, the most feed notice house just now in the country. Mis. Cleveland were the moss green country [Mis. Clevelaed wore the moss green trained gown of green, with the garnitures of cold of feee on the low bodies, that she wore on New Year's day. Mrs. Carilsie stood agat and wore a cream colored robe of moire antique, with garniture of beown leaves embased on panels and sleeves. Miss Stra. of Scranton, the guest of the white house, wore buttercup rature with pomy straid with and a garniture of the white house, wore buttercup rature with pomy straid with and a garniture of action of the first and a garniture of several daises. Back of the line a number of belies in full afternoon dress were invited by the hosters to spend the afternoon. They were Mrs. Stanley Matthews, Mrs. McCherson. Mrs. Preston Sands, Mrs. Frack Gordon, Mrs. Rich, of buffalo, consin of Mrs. Cleveland; Miss lawes, Mis The terman, Miss Metill, of Chicago, Mas Buttler, of Boston, slater of Sigourney Butter, of the Treasury Department. Miss Butter, daughter of Senator Butter; Miss French, daughter of

Segottiney Rather, of the Ire-siry Department: Miss Butler, daughter of
Senator Butler; Miss French, daughter of
a member from Connecticut; Miss Bella
Greere, Miss Thorne, Miss Thoron, Miss
Werd, Miss Lucy Corkhill, and Miss Marion
Fester. Some of three back of the line
were Mrs. Don Dickinson, Mrs. Hearst,
Mrs. and Miss Anthony, Miss Gullek, Mr.
Frank Gordon, Mrs. Lamont, Miss Mary
Wilson, Mme. Romero, Mrs. and Miss
Patten, Senator and Mrs. Reagan, Mrs.
Blanchard, Mrs. Judge Knott, Mrs. Siewart,
Mrs. Blooker, and Mr. de Struve.
Mrs. Dahlgren gave a second ten on Saturday afternoon to present her accomplished
young daughter, Miss Unlifea to her friends.
The handsome house was crowded with
guests, and the debutante launched is one
of the most charming and winsome of the
tearon. The Misses Bayard, Miss Squires,
Miss Anderson, the daughter of the hero of
Fort Sumter, and Miss Horsey assisted in
entertailing the guests.
The Hon, Joseph Chamberlain gave a

fort Sunter, and Miss Horzoy assisted in intertabling the guests.

The Hon, Joseph Chamberlain gave a linner to Senator Evarits, Senator Palmer, Ion, Henry Edwardes, of the British legator; Capt. Rodgers. Mr. Endicott, ir., Dr. N. S. Linecha, Col. John Hay, and Mr. Naycock, Mr. Bergne, and Hon J. S. D. Phompson, of Canada and of the fisheries summission. Mrs. A. E. Stevenson will be at home to

allers to day.

Mrs. Starring will be assisted by Mr. and
frs. Frank Stockton, Mrs. Prof. Newombe, and others at her card reception on ursday afternoon. Mr. and Mrs. James F. Barbour have ut cards for an evening reception, from o 11, on Friday.

Mrs. Thomas Riggs will not be at home

n Wednesday.

Mrs. McLean will be at home to morrow d on Saturday.
Mrs. Richard Washington, of the navy

Mrs. Richard Washington, of the navy yard, gives a tea to-day.
Mrs. Frank Loring, of New York avenue, gives a tea to-day.
Mrs. Thomas Wilson will receive to day.
Secretary and Mrs. Fairchild gave their first card reception on Saturday night.
Secretary and the Misses Bayard will hold the first of a series of card receptions to night. night. Mrs. Gen. Spinola will receive on Tuesday

Mrs. Gen. Spinola will receive on Tuesday at the Arlington, assisted by blus Whitford, of New York.
Cards have been issued for the marriage of Mr. George E. Shorey, of Gloucester, Mass., to Miss Laura E. Miller, of this city, at Hamline M. E. Church, corner Ninth and P streets northwest, at 7 o'clock Wednesday evening. After the ceremony the happy couple will proceed to Gloucester, Mass., where they will hereafter reside. Mrs. and Miss ingalls will be assisted a

their Monday reception by Mos. B W. Perkins, Mrs. Judge Owen, Miss Rosecrans Miss Dawes, Miss Randall, and Miss Dyer

New Gavel for the Senate On Dec. 22 Senator Butler asked, on behalf of fr. Alexander M. Kenaday, that the senate Mr. Alexander M. Kenaday, that the senate accept as a gift a gavel made of 353 servards pieces of wood, beautifulty inland. Mr. Kenaday is secretary of the National Association of Veterans of the Mexican War, and had received the gavel from Charles Ufferhuley, an old veteran, who resides in Charles Ufferhuley, an old veteran, who resides in Charles On. 5. C. The following letter of acceptance has been sent to the donor.

Committee on Rules, Senaya Charles, Washington, Jan. 19, 1888—My Pear Sec. Lam directed by the committee on rules to acknowledge the receipt of a gavel, the handlwork of Mr. Charles Ufferhules, presented by you through Senator Butler, to the Senate.

The gift, together with your letter, will be deposited with the secretary for preservation Very respectfully yours.

deposited with the secretary for preservation Very respectfully yours, NELAON W. ALDRICH, Chairman, MR. ALEX, M. KENADAY.

### TYPES OF HUMAN KIND

THE CONSERVATIVE AND PROGRESSIVE BEING THE LEADING ONES.

Plea from Bishop Audrews for Mission Work-Knowledge of God-The Law of Property.

Dishop A. W. Wilson presched yesterday morning in the Mount Vernon Place M. E. Church South to a large congregation whose attention he held through an ex-tended and masterly exposition. His text was: "For the law made nothing purfect, but the bringing in of a better hope did; by the which we draw night unto God," He-brews vil, 10.
"There have always," said the bishop.

"been two leading types of human kind, the conservative and the progressive. One los its roots in the past. Pa opinions, its forms of life, its methods, rules, and sucisi conditions are conscerated by age and supported by tradition. The other is busy in

conditions are consecrated by age and supported by tradition. The other is busy in the future; it discredits the past, and if it admits that such a tining as conservation exists it does so simply that it may roo to of its treasures and put them for a present use. Fuch claims to be superior to the other, but the real tinth would seem to be in a compound of the two. Conservation claims to have established an organic and vital connection between the old and the new, and its followers hold that everything is linked, by an inexorable law, to its predecesor. Progress looks to what is coming and claims that the best of human bistory lies before man and not behind him."

The overthrow of the Jewish Church by the Almighty was shown to be in the interests of progress—progress with a veogence. The weakness and unprodublishess of the old dispensation after Corist had proclaimed the new plan of salvation was clearly stated. The old priesthood was attached to the position, the intimacy of the priests with the Most High, and their power with the people were all vigorounly immed. The psalms they sung were praised as being the greatest poetic conceptions in the world of Socrates or Plato, the world of modern times with all its cuture, to produce a system that in its perfection, in its demand for God and its recognition of humanity approaches that of the ancient Hebrew. I challenge them to produce a demand for God and its recognition of humanity approaches that of the aucient Hebrew. I challenge them to produce a book equal to that which is found between that stately utterance of Moses: in the beginning God created the heaven and the earth and the last word of Malachi. I challenge the records of human history to produce a government that will compare with that which existed under the Mosaic law. In that model compendium of statutes is God's sanitary law that cared for the health of His people. It had in it a land taw, based on equity and never disjuted. It had social cauctments which made panury and starvation an impossibility. It provided, with a rigidness that could only lave come from God, for the prevention of the social evil and the Hobrew race is living to day free from the lastiviousness so com-

the social cvil, and the Hebraw race is living to day free from the laselyiousness so common among those who follow not that faith. There was a perfect and just law her every contingency."

The closing argiment went to prove that while the Mosale system was so perfectly planned yet it lost power until it became a natural law and a Divine necessity that it Should be swept from the face of the earth. This downfall was largely due to the exclusiveness of the Jews. They said to other nations "Stand back, come not near me, for I am holler than thou." "They failed to strive after perfection and," said the bishop, "the man will never attain to trivial life who does not seek perfection." Christ was shown to be the only adorable one, and an appeal was made to those pres-

one, and an appeal was made to those present to seek Him and find Him. ett to seek Him and find Him,
PIEA FOR MISSION WORK.

The fact that Hishop Andrews was to
preach at Wough Charled attracted a large
congregation to that sacred edible yesterday moraling. On the platform beside
the vererable bishop sat the pastor, the
flowers imbedied in green vines rested on a
stand near the nulpit. The bishop was in
good volce, and his sermon was a powerful
plea in behalf of mission work. He conducted a part of the service himself, and an
excellent choir assisted in making it uniexcellent choir assisted in making it unu-sually interesting. After Pastor Price had made a few church acnouscements. Bishop and of the risen Lord to his church. He ad finished the work given Him to do: had finished the work given Him to do; henceforth line work was at the right hand of the Father. The disciples were thereafter to do the work on earth, and the last word was that they should go into all the world and preach the gosnel. His word identified Him with the church, it was the final, the irrevocable, and unchangeable word. There was no ground for debate, for hesitation, for neglect, but it was for acceptation. It was an immediate command for them to go into all the world. This command was to be obeyed by the disciples until all nations were brought to a knowledge of the gospel.

For a long time he spoke upon the eligious worship of the early Romans, of he Jews, but none of these had ever taught

teligious worship of the early Romans, of the Jews, but none of these had ever taught the doctrine of a common brotherhood until Christ came. In beautiful language he pictured the coming of Christ amour IIIs own people. His works among them, and the great truths that He taught them. He held that the word came to the church, and was of the highest importance. It was a preclamation of the reconciliation between God and man. It was a proclamation of the divine spirit, invisible but powerful. It was a proclamation to the most them to the divine spirit, invisible but powerful. It was a proclamation to men of things they knew not of—to eternal life. He made a point that it was the glory of the nineteenth century that there had been an attempt to obey the command to go forth into all the world. Under this head he alluded to the great strides made in science, in the arts and industries.

He dwelt at length on the great work already accomplished in the mission cause, of the large sums of money expended in these fields, and of the noise sacridees that have been made by heroic men and women. His concluding points were, "that complete obedience is a possibility of our redemption." Under this head he referred to the work accomplished by the missionstex, their translation of the Bible into hundreds of different tougues, until now the word of God was almost within the reach of all mandred.

KNOWLEDGE OF ONE.

KNOWLEDGE OF GOD.

RNOWLEBUE OF GOD.

The Rev. Thomas A. Kinz, of Baltimore reached at the New Jerusalem (Sweden bergian) Church, on Capitol Hill, yester lay morning on the subject, "Knowing God," taking his text from Jeremiah, ix day morning on the subject, "Knowing God," taking his text from Jeremah. Ix 24. His discourse was a development of the thoughts that man's knowledge of God must be derived from without and through revelation, and must be strictly proportioned to man's own possession of those attributes which are essential characteristics of the Divisa Being. The speaker dwelt with force and carrestness on the destrine of the divince lumanity—that God himself became man, and thus could be conceived of by the Christian, and was to him "knowsble" and "initiable," though the philosopher, from his standpoint, must regard Him as both "inknowsble" and "muthinkable." The incarnation he declared to be constantly taking place with every Christian man; the life of the Lord became his life, not so was not a mere bit of history, but an actual experience. Just in proportion as that experience was thorough was this incarnation complete and the knowledge of the Lord perfect, and the end of man—which is to know tiod—attained.

CARTE IN AMERICAN CHRISTIANTY.

CARTE IN AMERICAN CHRISTIANITY. Rev. Dr. Fitchugh, the paster of St. Paul's Africau Methodist Church, Eighth street southwest, presched last night a ser-mon on the subject of "Caste in American Christianity." He said that if Christ was

in America to day he would spurm in effect the temple worship of many of his devotees as he did the offer of Sahan when he would have thim refers according to his (Sahan's distation). The churches were not acting righteadly in their mission to the worsh, and the whole body of Chistians predical nating socially were nursing the poison of hell and casts. The American people in opposition to God'a Injunction were classifying society as did the Brahmiss, and were making the division on rolor. Instead of advancing to a higher plane of Christian attainment they were clieging to the indexible casts system that Christ found when he came to realists the former estatus. Vincerver religion or churches enforce distinctions on act aunt of color they desorte food and must meet do served punishment at this bands. Christianity was in the accordancy on the sail of America, and Christianity must be and was treepossible for the prevailing wrongs fone the millions of flis people.

"The Law or propertive."

"The Christiani religion," sail the floctor, is essentially a protective rologion. It this was the many was theroughly appreciated. The text was "Thou shall not study!" Excutus, xx. 15.

"The Christiani religion," sail the floctor, is essentially a protective rologion. It this was arrant of these who are so observed to its high bedress the uncoend, the houses, the honorable and, while it is negative and soys. "Thou shall not stead," it is also positive, for it is not always and house, the honorable and, while it is negative and soys. "Thou shall not stead," it is also positive, for it is not always and house the impendence, but it can not be see, is not see, under the higher condition which obtains in God's haw. It was a commanded to how after the interests of others. One that was a shall of any thoir may may not hydre then properly, and the one was re now considering ite protects literate, and was properly with took commands. God protection become the hight possible to imagine a higher grade of the role of the man being than a

Communism and socialism were handled in a thoroughly scientific manner. The claim of socialists that Scriptore supported them in their views was demolished. "One of their arguments," said the doctor, "is from Proverbs, "Let us all have one purse. Would you be willing to have one purse, with those persons described by Solomon's will read. 'My son, if slauers entice thee, consent thou not. If they say, come with us, let us all was the grave, and whole, as those that go down lote the pit. We shall find all preclous substance, we shall find all preclous substance, we shall find all preclous substance, we shall fill our houses with spoil; cast in thy lot among us, let us all have one purse."

The claims that the apostes were Christian socialists was also disproven, and pursually the property of the proventy of the states have the proventy and pursually the proventy and the pursually the proventy and the proventy and the proventy and the pursual the pursual thread the proventy and the pursual thread the pursual thread the proventy Ins eclashes was also disproven, and parsiles were lostituted between what was
termed Christian communism and molecucommunism. The first one offered succor
to the poor, while the latter was born of
latted to the rich. The dangers of socialism were vivioly dericted, and the latterer

harred to the rich. The stangers of socialism were vivioly depicted, and the laborer was warned of his danger. Man's sight to the surplus of his carnings was shown to be indisputable. Many noble uses to which weath could be applied were altuded to, and the other side of the specialon was referred to. It was shown that wealth could not secure pardon for sins, nor could it soothe the dying hour or open the gates of peradire.

In conclusion the learned divine said: "Than I pray you, especially you, young men, to remember this precept," Thou shalt not stead," and as you enter business life resolve to adhere to it. Butter die a Lazaras and be gathered into Abraham's bosom than to be a Dives in everlasting torment. There is something better than gold, risher than fortune: it is the smile of a gracious and merciful Vather."

BOLD SAFE BURGLARS

Stick at Their Job Until the Police Appear, Mr. Walren J. Lown, coffee roaster and and Maryland avenue southwest, had a visit om the safe burglars early yesterday marring. The visitors forced open a side door of the mill and entered the building. They finally reached the office, where they receded to work on the Miller safe in a ethodical way. The fire in the office had gone out and as the place was very cold the uninvited guests proceeded to warm themselves up with whisky. They took things leisurely and apparently got too full to work the safe in the usual way. Instead of boring the holes near the combination they drilled two at the top of the eafe. They then filled the openings with powder enough to have blown the building up. The fuses used were home made and defective. That the parties were drunk and overcome by the figure they drink was plain from the appearance of the office floor. They evidently got very indifferent as to the misse they made, and Mr. Lown, who was upstairs usleep, was aroused. He grasped his revolver, and, hastly raising the window, proceeded to fire into the air. The burglars, of course, skipped off, and as they did so the police came up to inquire the cause of the shooting. They entered the office and found things as described, and also tools that the burglars of town. I com's safe, it is also one out and as the place was very cold the thed, and also tools that the burglars t behind. Mr. Lown's safe, it is said, stained \$500, and this was saved by his ly target practice at the morning star, police think that the safe burglars are est thieves, as professionals would not a the risk of getting drunk while working

#### MODE HEADS DROP liefore the Ax at the Government

Printing Office. Mr. "The" Hemalist, of the government inting office, notified thirty booksimlers a saturday evening that their services would be no longer required, and he fur-loughed an additional lifteen men for two works. In the folding room ten woman works. In the folding room ten woman were discharged and forty were furfoughed. This action is said to be necessary in order that the appropriation be not exceeded, and pow old members of Congress are puzzling themselves in their endeavors to find out how it was that Public Printer Rounds gave steads employment to more than 400 more steads employment to more than 400 more steady employment to more than 400 more with a smaller appropriation than the one for this year. This is a problem, the intri-ency of which will commend it to clever eacy of which will commend it to clever financiers, but it will probably remain un-softed until Mr. Benedict explains (7) in one of his interviews.

## THE CAUSES OF THE STRIKE.

PRESIDENT CORRES GIVES THE COM-PANY'S SIDE

The Railroad Men Struck Against Movlog Freight for a Company Employing Non-turon Men-The Miners, He Claims, Violate Their Contract,

Perceruptura, Jan. 22 -- President U.in to-night fastes a statement giving a employe history of the strike and the consec which had up to it. It opens with a sectial of the remail of Port Richmont coupleyes to move certain carboals of merchandiss consigned to the Philadelphia Grain Company because the latter aid not employ union men. Thereupon did not employ union men. Thereupon an order was issued to have the cars moved, and if the men still refused they were to be discharged. Five crews having refused to obey the order and were discharged, wherethou the Kuights of Later ordered all employes on strike. They be manufed a reinstatement of the discharged men, but were informed that the men never would be reinstated, and their places were filled with other man. The neutral manual were stricken from the pay roll Dec. 24, they naving refused to return to work.

he either does or does not additate with such.

All that is expected in that he will repoler faithful service, and so doing be will be retained. The frontile on the relevant is ended, never to be reopened.

He then refers to the miners from the relevant of the precedent granting and per each six ancefrom the relevant of the agreement granting and per each six ancefrom the remained. The agreement specified that if the other companies advanced ways the Reading company would adopt an advance of the other companies, but if no advance be granted by Jan. I then the men were to return to the rates paid up to Sept. 1.

Sept. 1. The company lived up to its contract to

men were to return to the rates paid up to men were to return to the rates paid up to men were to return to the rates paid up to men were to return to the rates paid up to men were to return to the rates paid up to men were to return to the rates paid up to men were to return to the rates paid up to men were to return to the rates paid up to men were to return to the contract to Jan. 1. To this an according to the men was painted in a vigorature of the property when the men in considerable length, and many of the temptations which beset men in commercial life were enumerated.

The most interesting portion of the discourse was that which touched on the final bent gained by mustle, latellett, or weath. "I will be ment to the fact that man is his own master, that he lives in the universe, and that he must make his living here, that he has sarned, our condition will need attention. The man or the government is a thief that takes from a man what is clearly and honestly his."

The company lived up to its contract to Jan. 1. To this an its med was developed at the ment to do the same after a considerable length and many of the temptations which beset men in commercial life were commercial. It is not be same after that the company had lived up to their part of the contract an incommercial life were commercial. The most interesting portion of the distributions with the property, whether it had been gained by mustle, lettlett, or weath, the lived up to their part of the contract an incommercial life were commercial. The most interesting portion of the distributions which to the fact that the ment to do the same after of the contract an incommercial life were commercial. The most interesting portion of the distributions which the presented the ment to do the same after of the contract an incommercial life were commercial. The most interesting portion of the distributions which the ment to the old rate, that he older of the ment to do the same after of the contract an incomercial life were commercial life were commercial.

in refor labor than competing companie

are deing. Brading, Pa., Jan. 21 -- A train of ninety

ugent reed of it. SUVENDLE TEMPLE.

Children Working Enthusiastically in the Temperance Cause.

A inventle temple was instituted on the evening of the 20th instant at the residence of its superintendent, Missoulia E. Martin, No. 524 Seventh street southeast, under the name of "Washington Juvenile Temple, No. 3." Miss A. T. Thompson and Miss No. 3." Miss A. T. Thompson and Miss Jennie Murray have been appointed Miss Martin's assistants. A large number of bright and happy children were present, who entered with enthusiasm upon this pleasant path of total abstinence from intexfeating drinks, tobacco, and profaulty. Grand Superintendent Russell was present, and assisted in the preliminary organization. Master Willie F. Pierce was appointed chief templar. The temple will meet at the same place next Friday, and open with a jublice installation in Washing-ington Hall on the first Friday in February. Undire Javunite Temple, Mrs. Emma F. Binbop, superintendent, had a large meeting it Wilmot. Hall, Eighth and I streets northeast, Saturday evening. One new member was initiated, after which a very pleasant intermission was had. Among the visitors present were Miss Martin, superintendent: Miss McKim, treasurer, Master Willie F. Pierce, chief templar, and Sisters Pumphrey, members of Washington typenit Tomple. In the good of the Sisters Pumphrey, members of Washington Juvenile Temple. In the good of the order exercises a plane solo was rendered by Mamie Bishop, recitations were given by Emma Bell, Nellie Bishop, Daisy Pumphrey, Willie Powell, and Rady Verbuken: remarks by Grand Chief Russell, Supt Mise Martin Chief Templar Willie F. Pierce, and singing by the entire temple. Star of Hope Juvenile Temple had an unusually pleasant session yesterday afternoon, Robert Oliver, chief templar, presiding. Among adult honorary members and visitors present were Mrs. Bollinger, Mrs. Spencer, Mrs. Money, Miss Itale, Mrs. Spencer, Mrs. Money, Miss Itale, Mrs. Spencer, Mrs. Bollinger, and Past Grand Colkila, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Past Superintendent George Bollinger, and Past Grand Chief Templar Kaistrom. The treasurer elect, Miss Ella Brown, was installed by Grand Superintendent Russell, Mrs. Johnson, superintendent Russell, Mrs. Johnson, superintendent, announced the several committees appointed for the quarter. The good of the order exercises, Lucy McKim chairman, presented the following: Recitations by Edith Ferkins, Brother Gorbam, of Minnehala Ladge: Ella Pries, Illarche Conklin, Laura Ekker, a duet by the Misses Chamberlain and Heart, and remarks by Brother Kalstrom and the grand superintendent.

Itolloway Juvenile Templa, Annie K. Bond, superintendent, and Maggie Swan, assistant, will open with public installation in Wonn's Hall the first week in February. D. P. Holloway Lodge, under wnose auspicus the temple is organized, has voted to pay the expenses of the hall for the first month and to give the temple free use of the piano. Sisters Pumphrey, members of Washington Juvenile Temple. In the good of the

ard to give the temple free use of the plano. The Turkish Rug Auction.

The Weather.

For the Bistrict of Columbia, Maryland, Delaware, and Viginia—Slowly rising temperature, fair weather, followed by snow, inds becoming light to fresh easterly,

Thermometer readings; 7 a. m., 19,02; 3 p. m., 17,02; 10 p. m., 19,02; mean temperature. 15.07; maximum, 25.07; minimum, 0.03; meau relative humidity, 61,00; total precipitation,